

Greek forces exercise

ATHENS, Sept. 2 (R). — A large-scale Greek naval and air exercise is taking place in the Aegean today while a Turkish exploration ship is searching for oil in the southeast part of the sea between the two countries.

The Greek exercise, codenamed Tempest 3/76, involved warships of all types and the bulk of the Greek air force, in cooperation with land forces on the mainland and Greek islands in the Aegean.

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Waldheim: Lebanese tragedy underlines potential Middle East threat to world peace

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 2 (R). — U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said today it was vital to resume peace negotiations in the Middle East as soon as conditions permitted.

Mr. Waldheim also said, in the introduction of his annual report to the General Assembly, which opens on September 21, that the potential for major disaster in southern Africa was growing daily and he called for speedy implementation of U.N. resolutions on Rhodesia, Namibia and apartheid, and for an urgent new effort by the U.N. to curb international terrorism.

Alluding to the Lebanese civil war, which has blocked further attempts to solve the Arab-Israeli dispute, he said: "Although efforts to resume the negotiating process in the Middle East are, in the present circumstances, in abeyance, it is vital that they should be resumed in earnest as soon as the conditions in the region provide an opening for renewed negotiations."

He also said the Palestinian problem had gained increasing attention and noted that the assembly would be discussing a report drawn up by a committee established last year on "the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people."

The U.N. secretary-general said the relationship of the Lebanese crisis to the Middle East problem as a whole underlined its serious potential threat to international peace.

"The Lebanese tragedy continues in all its horror and violence, and the best efforts and intentions of the leaders concerned, and of the international community, appear unavailing in the face of the violent passions involved."

Mr. Waldheim said this "continuing disaster," with its frightening international implications, provided an agonising example of the gap between the desire for peace and the practical capacity to achieve it.

"The international community will be faced with a monumental challenge when the situation permits the resumption of humanita-

rian assistance and the reconstruction of the society and economy of Lebanon," he added.

The Director-General of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, Dr. Shlomo Avineri, yesterday discussed with Mr. Waldheim a number of issues expected to come before the General Assembly opening session.

Mr. Waldheim also called for an urgent new effort by the U.N. to curb international terrorism — now generally recognised as a potential danger to all mankind, he said.

Although a number of international conventions had been drawn up in recent years, chiefly concerned with attacks on civil planes, it was obvious that additional action was urgently needed, he said.

The secretary-general, whose five-year term expires at the end of this year, placed the issue of terrorism on the assembly's agenda in 1972.

But the assembly has so far taken no substantive action, largely because of objections by Arab, African and other delegates this might hamper what they regard as legitimate guerrilla activities.

Diplomatic sources said West Germany is expected to propose a new item for the forthcoming assembly's agenda outlining measures against the taking of hostages — one of the commoner forms of international terrorism.

Little time remains to solve the problems of Southern Africa peacefully, Mr. Waldheim also warned today.

He stated in the introduction of his annual report: "At this late hour it is essential that South Africa co-operate fully with the U.N. in resolving (the Namibian issue) to the satisfaction of the people of Namibia (Southwest Africa) and of the international community."

Concerning the problems of Southern Africa in general, including apartheid in South Africa, and white minority rule in Rhodesia, the introduction said:

"There can be no peace in Southern Africa until the necessary changes, so long called for by the U.N., come about. We can no longer wait."

[Continued on page 8]

Hussein, Assad call for normal life in Lebanon

DAMASCUS, (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein and Syrian President Hafez Assad today stressed their belief that Lebanon should bypass its current crisis by restoring security and normal life again in the country. In a closed meeting held at the Presidential Palace here, the two leaders also urged the necessity for Lebanon to carry out "its local and national obligations again," according to a report by the official Jordan News Agency.

The two leaders also reviewed the situation in the Arab World and means of bolstering Arab solidarity, JNA said.

"The Arab World has the ability to overcome its difficulties," the two leaders said, as they also discussed the integration plans between the two countries and called for the continuation of these plans.

Later, the Syrian president held an Iftar (Ramadan evening feast) banquet in honour of King Hussein and the accompanying Jordanian delegation, which was also attended by Syrian Prime Minister Gen. Abdul Rahman Khleifawi and other high-ranking Syrian officials.

King Hussein, who arrived here before noon, was accompanied by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Cabinet Sherif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, Minister of Court Mr. Amer Khammash, Minister of Culture and Information Adnan Abu Odeh, and other high-ranking Jordanian military and security officials.

King Hussein returned to Amman during the evening.

Ford, Carter reach accord on format for debates

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, (AFP). — President Gerald Ford and his Democratic rival for the presidency, Jimmy Carter, will hold their first nationally televised debate of 90 minutes on Sept. 23, on the subject of domestic and economic problems, it was announced here last night.

The announcement was made by negotiators for the two electoral camps and for the League of Women Voters, which is sponsoring the series of debates between the two candidates.

After the initial debate, the two men will have two other televised debates, one on the subject of international affairs and national defence and the other on any subjects that come up. The dates of these two debates have not been set.

A fourth campaign debate will match the two contenders for the vice-presidency Democratic Senators Walter Mondale of Minnesota and Republican Senator Oole of Kansas.

The debates will be the first between presidential candidates since the Kennedy-Nixon contest of 1960. John Kennedy's showings in those debates were widely credited as an important factor in his subsequent election to the presidency.

The final debate arrangement is a compromise between the desires of Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter. The president had initially requested four debates between the two men, each on a separate subject. He wanted them to begin as quickly as possible.

Mr. Carter had expressed a preference for general debates, rather than meetings specific topics.

The president got his way on two of the debates, which will be on indicated topics, but Mr. Carter won out on the third meeting, which will not be limited on the subjects that may be brought up.

The Washington Post, meanwhile, reported today that Mr. Carter has widened his lead in the race against President Ford.

The Post published a survey by the Gallup organisation, which gave Mr. Carter 49 per cent of the vote against 37 per cent for the president.

A survey published last week of opinions gathered just after the Republican convention in Kansas City indicated that Mr. Carter's lead on Mr. Ford had been cut to only 10 points, giving the former Governor 49 per cent of the votes to 39 for Mr. Ford.

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Negotiations are at a standstill Fighting continues on all fronts in Lebanon

BEIRUT, Sept. 2 (AFP). — Fighting and bombardments continued today in the Beirut area as well as in the Lebanese mountains, while negotiations on a political settlement to the 17-month-old civil war appeared stalled. Firing was heard the length of the demarcation line separating Beirut into rival sectors. In the suburbs, the southeastern district of Shiah-Ain Rummaneh saw the most action. The Voice of Lebanon Radio, controlled by the Phalangist Party, announced that Palestinian-progressive forces launched two attacks in the mountainous Bois de Boulogne-Mrouj region, about 20 km northeast of the capital, and in Kahale, about 12 kms east of Beirut. The radio said that both attacks had been turned back by rightist troops.

The Voice of Lebanon also reported heavy bombardment of the village of Bhamdoun, northeast of Beirut, "which was hit by more than 70 shells."

In the north, shelling exchanges were reported all around Tripoli, and fighting continued in southern Lebanon, around the town of Jezzine, the radio added.

Hope for an end to the Lebanese civil war had been dimmed by an apparent hardening of rightist demands yesterday.

Dani Chamoun, military head of the National Liberal Party (NLP), said he thought the Arab League peace plan "is going to fail because it only calls for partial military withdrawals... The only solution, in my opinion, is a military solution that would cut through the present entangled situation."

The Democratic Party appealed to the Supreme Court to nullify that exception.

On eve of Kissinger-Vorster meetings

Death, violence dominate scene around Cape Town



FLYING OFFICIAL WRATH — Crowds of coloured (mixed race) South Africans create a traffic jam in Cape Town city centre Thursday as they flee a police baton charge and clouds of tear gas (not in picture). Stranded motorists look on.

students from at least two schools in Hanover Park this morning.

Meanwhile, in Pretoria it was officially announced tonight that the government had extended until Oct. 31 its ban on all open air gatherings under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

Last night in Cape Town, police wounded five coloured youths when they converged on a police vehicle in the coloured township of Athlone.

Three were injured by pistol fire and two others were peppered with shotgun pellets.

There were demonstrations by

Police said they first used tear gas and fired teargas earlier to disperse the Hanover Park Civic Centre, they had to open fire with shotguns.

Police had staged a baton charge and fired teargas earlier to disperse 1,000 mainly coloured students demonstrating in the Cape Town city centre.

Elderly women out shopping were knocked down in the charge and afterwards the pavements were strewn with shoes, scarves and broken spectacles, office workers overlooking the scene said.

Some U.S. officials apparent interpreted Mr. Vorster's request as a South African slap at Dr. Kissinger for his criticism of racial segregation in South Africa during a speech on Tuesday.

U.S. officials also said speculation that Dr. Kissinger might visit South Africa was not unreasonable.

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London's press sounds alarm Riots focus attention on race relations

LONDON, Sept. 2, (R). — After London's worst street riots since 1958, Britain is deeply worried about the frustrations of its angry West Indian teenagers, caught between two cultures and often lacking stable home backgrounds.

Community workers and politicians broadly agree that youthful blacks, rebelling against police symbols of white authority, sparked Monday's sudden show of violence in Notting Hill that injured 325 policemen and 130 civilians.

The explosion came near the end of London's 10th Annual Caribbean Carnival, transforming it from an exuberant celebration of floats, street dancing, and conviviality, into a pandemonium of fighting, missile-throwing, looting, and smashing of windows.

Some immigrant leaders blamed police for an unnecessarily conspicuous presence—numbering some 1,600 compared with a mere 200 at last year's carnival when only three people were hurt. But police commissioner Sir Robert Mark rejected the allegations of over-policing.

"Tell it to those who have been robbed," he said. Police said roaming gangs of pickpockets and purse-snatchers had been active. Several stores were stripped of goods.

Eye-witness accounts traced the riots to fighting that broke out when police tried to arrest a pickpocket.

Sir Robert disapproved of the label "race riot," while admitting that the demonstrations were aimed primarily at the police.

Calls went out from politicians and social groups for a government inquiry.

"The reports of police activity raise many issues, particularly the need for police to act with proper restraint and an understanding of the community in which they work," said a statement from the National Council for Civil Liberties.

Coloured people now account for about two per cent of Britain's population. They number nearly two million.

British newspapers see the Notting Hill flare-up illuminating with alarming vividness just how much some young West Indians hate the police.

Other papers speak of smouldering anger, bitter rage, and blazing resentments.

"The resentment runs deep," said a London Times editorial. "Many young blacks are out of a job, have left school with few qualifications and have no prospects of a satisfying career."

"They often live in poor, cramped conditions in inner city areas where their grievances feed upon each other. They let their aspirations run higher than those of their parents who in many cases were relatively satisfied simply to have settled in this country."

Where their parents make comparisons with the conditions they have left behind, "the son compares his with those of his own age group in Britain," added the Times.

An article in the Guardian said the police are widely believed by blacks of all ages to pick on young blacks simply because they are young blacks.

But Guardian writer John Cunningham added that solutions to race problems are dreadfully few—"and probably getting fewer in a society where the majority community is becoming increasingly short-tempered about the ethnic communities within it."

Conservative Member of Parliament John Stokes has spoken of non-white immigration as resulting in a "rape of the English race," causing growing anger among ordinary British citizens.

Last year's immigration statistics showed a 19 per cent increase in permanent new settlers, mostly caused by a sharp rise in numbers from India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh many of them people allowed to join relatives already here.

With unemployment at a post-war record of 6.4 per cent and 1.5 million, joblessness is high among teenagers of all races, but is worst among West Indians. Some West Indian families are being broken up.

Many other observers point to vast problems of urban deprivation in housing, jobs, and education.

"In the long run the government must grasp the West Indian nettle," writes Joe Rogaly, social affairs expert of the Financial Times.

"This section of our non-white community is more in need of direct help in education, housing and job-hunting than any other. It is producing the largest number of them all in disaffected, unemployed, British-born black teenage residents of city centres."

Mr. Peter Walker, a former conservative government minister, called last June for measures to ease bad housing, bad education, and high unemployment among West Indians.

Unless tackled quickly, he said, the situation would bring to Britain "the crime, bitterness and resentment that have been such a tragic feature of those American cities that equally failed to identify the aspirations, hopes and deep disappointments of their coloured populations."

Some accounts of the Notting Hill disturbances blame outside influences. Community sources are quoted as saying that more than two-thirds of the 60 people arrested after the riots gave addresses outside Notting Hill.

Highlighting current black distrust of white authority in Britain, a police memorandum pointed to 40 incidents in the past year involving West Indians and police. Community officers said young blacks tend to regard policemen as embodying a white establishment that was anti-black in principle. Every racial incident polarised feelings.

Britain's Home Secretary, Mr. Roy Jenkins, recently rejected a request by a West Indian group for an inquiry into relations between police and blacks.

Generally, the depth of racial feelings among white Britons is hard to appraise. The country has a tradition of hospitality and tolerance.

But many people feel Britain, as a small, compact country with a long insular history, has a right to maintain its essential character. "Enough is enough," Robert Melish has said.

The continuing flow of immigration due to past commitments to a lost empire comes at a time when national self-confidence is probably at lower ebb than at any time since World War II.

Some eye-witnesses feel racial dislike was a minority sentiment at Notting Hill this week.

Mr. Richard Braun, a 28-year-old New Yorker and former U.S. Peace Corps worker who runs a social centre in London for Asians uprooted from Uganda and Kenya, attended the Caribbean carnival with his English wife lone.

"I didn't meet a single person who was hostile," he said. "There were no racial feelings. What happened was just a reaction between small groups of police and kids."

In his four-year study of race relations in Britain, Mr. Braun has been struck by the harmonious relations between individuals, whatever the colour.

"Next-door neighbours get along very well," he said. "It's the chap several doors away who may cause trouble."

ILLEGAL MEXICAN IMMIGRANTS CONTINUE TO ENTER NORTH DESPITE STIFF U.S. MEASURES

UNITED STATES
BORDER INSPECTION STATION
NOGALES, ARIZONA



Mexican tourists leave a border station — but many get in illegally.

By James Nelson Goodsell
GUADALAJARA, Mexico (CS-M). — Javier Lopez is one of a growing number of Mexicans shipped back to their homeland by United States immigration authorities after illegally entering the United States.

"They just pushed me across the bridge and into the hands of Mexican officials at Ciudad Juarez," he said as he discussed his two weeks in the United States.

Javier grew up in the slums of Guadalajara, Mexico's second city, and "always hoped to go to the United States."

Why? "That's obvious. It offers a job and opportunity," the young man replied rapidly. "Even for a person like me without any skills, the United States is a place where I can get ahead."

When he crossed the U.S.-Mexican border at El Paso last May 12, Javier joined a flood of some 50,000 Mexicans who try illegally to enter the United States each week.

Perhaps as many as 10,000 eventually are seized, as Javier was. But the remaining 80 per cent never get caught. There are currently more than nine million illegal Mexican immigrants in the United States.

Despite the possibility of being shipped back, there is no slowing of the tide. If anything, it is picking up as job opportunities remain elusive to hundreds of thousands of young Mexicans.

In many ways, the flow of illegal immigrants is a safety valve for Mexico, which is beset by a staggering population spiral that increases its population by more than 2 million persons a year. More than half of Mexico's population is under 15.

Although the United States is nudging the Mexican government to enter into negotiations on a treaty to govern the migrant problem, Mexico has been in no great hurry to move into negotiations.

"We know it is a problem for the United States," a Mexican official admitted. "But we have our own problems here."

The United States is doing all it can to return as many illegal immigrants as possible.

For Javier Lopez, it was merely a gentle shove across the international bridge separating the twin cities of El Paso and Ciudad Juarez.

For other Mexicans, in recent weeks the return has been by air, as part of an experimental \$2-million airlift organized by the Im-

migration and Naturalization Service. Using available space aboard U.S. commercial flights to interior Mexican cities close to 20,000 aliens will be returned home by air by the end of September. The United States pays the fares.

The idea is to get the apprehended Mexicans away from the border, for at least 70 per cent would try again to enter. The U.S. immigration people hope that the aliens will be discouraged from journeying back to the border.

"That wouldn't stop me," Javier Lopez said. He plans to try again to get as far as Chicago "where I have an uncle. And once I'm there, I think I can blend into the Mexican community in Chicago. Its just that problem of getting caught in Texas or anywhere along the border."

"Next time, I'll have enough in dollars so I can get away from the border," he declares.

Immigration officials not only keep an eye on the border itself, but also range inland about 100 miles. They use sophisticated devices like battery-operated sensors that can pick up human footsteps or other vibrations up to a range of 75 yards.

Spotter planes are sent up in the daytime, and at night spotlight-equipped helicopters hover over the frontier.

In early July the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the Border Patrol could reestablish its traffic checkpoints near the border and could resume checking all cars for illegal aliens. The patrol had been under lower-court restraint on both these practices.

The court ruling was criticised immediately by U.S. civil-rights groups as an infringement of the Fourth Amendment protection from unreasonable searches and seizure.

For all practical purposes, the Border Patrol can stop any U.S. commercial flights to interior Mexican cities close to 20,000 aliens will be returned home by air by the end of September. The United States pays the fares.

There is considerable U.S. tactics from the border. Mexican newspapers in late July took with the strict programme, for example, calling it "humanitarian."

The Mexican government admitted the airlift plan, however, aliens who are singled out for turn see Mexican consuls in cities before they leave to sue and their rights.



One Mexico City paper, *El Sol*, said the problem was strictly a Mexican one and should be solved by "by creating new sources of employment and encouragement that will vent emigration."

That solution eludes officials—faced as they are by spiralling inflation. Pressed issue, President-elect Josef Portillo said recently that Mexican talks on the whole situation problem "would be well. He added he may try to them, but he did not promise do so."

NEXT: Love and hate in Mexico relations.



Too many Mexicans? Mexico's young will one day be looking for jobs. Will they find it in Mexico or have to emigrate — even to the U.S.?

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QATAR CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

In the foreign press

Qatar's ruler outlines the country's principles and policies

His Highness the Emir of the State of Qatar Sheikh Khalifah bin Hamad Al Thani says: "The Qatari individual is the wealth of this country, and means and end of every project."

Scientific knowledge is our greatest investment in Qatar. It is genuine fortune which is being taken shape."

Another year is now being added to the past four years, since 1972, when Qatar gained its independence. The records of history, but present comprehensive awakening movement in all walks of life demands talking about a reality that we can all see, and is clearly detected by foreign visitors.

A continuous activity and co-operation during the past years brought forth great achievements, comprising the political, economic, social, cultural, and administrative fields. The domestic sector, the Qatari individual or "the manpower," is Highness Sheikh Khalifah bin Hamad Al Thani terms it as the means and end of every progress. The individual was still the subject of the attention of His Highness the Emir.

In an interview with the Bahraini newspaper Echo of the Week, Highness emphasised this position he said that his chief aim is directed towards the use of the individual in Qatar. The Kuwaiti Al Siyassa newspaper, His Highness stated: "I the Qatari citizen to be an individual of culture. This should be confined to the people of Qatar only but should include the interests of the whole region, who would acquire culture through learning and education."

In his inaugural speech at the opening of the fourth session of the Consultative Assembly, His Highness the Emir spoke about the taken by the state of Qatar to develop its manpower. He said the development of manpower at increasing the capabilities of citizens to produce more fields of intellect and work. To achieve this aim, it is necessary to continue raising the standard of scientific and practical knowledge, and to provide the citizen the appropriate public and welfare services."

"We are doing our utmost to our youngmen and women to be the most possible and most useful knowledge", His Highness the Emir declared. His statement to the Italian Magazine on the same subject Sheikh Khalifah stated that top priority was to avail for Qatari citizen the opportunity to develop his creative powers to utmost. The achievement of this would be made through advancement of the economic industrial infrastructure in the country. "Scientific knowledge is the weapon which the state has taken up in order to put each of its citizens in the stage of technological development."

Highness went on: "Our children are joining schools and universities in large numbers. When they graduate, within the next few years, they will take up their duties in the service of their country in the fields of industry, commerce and administration."

In the Beirut weekly Al Hawadeth, Emir Khalifa pointed out that Qatar was witnessing a kind of evolution in the educational

structure of the country.

Qatar is keen to diversify its resources so that it would rely, in future, on one source of revenue only—oil. To Al-Balad of Beirut, His Highness Sheikh Khalifa said: "We are racing time. We want to build up industrial base that reduces dependence on oil, which according to estimates, is expected to run out at the beginning of the century." My duty, Emir

Khalifah added, "is to complete the setting up of the industrial substructure in Qatar, so that the substitute for the oil revenue would be made available."

His Highness emphasised this point again when he told Iran Television on 18/6/1975: "Every country is trying by all its means to diversify its sources of income. We in Qatar have found, after a thorough study, that we ought to build a solid industrial base to provide us with a revenue other than oil. Qatar was among the first Arab countries to plan for the distant future within the context of the petrol reality; because nobody can rely on petrol for ever."

Industry

As part of its endeavours to build up a solid base for industry, Qatar has embarked on a radical scheme for the development of its economy, launching a well-thought-of process in the realm of industry. This was made clear by Sheikh Khalifah to the French daily Le Monde on 29/10/75, and to the Bahraini Daily Echo of the Week, when he said that "Qatar has already started its industrial process. It has now more than one factory, and other factories will follow soon. Oil and natural gas were being utilised to draw out of them the best advantages. Our second basic wealth, the economic wealth, requires the completion of our two natural wealths, petrol and gas. In December, 1974, we announced the transference of the remaining 40 per cent shares of the two companies operating in Qatar to state ownership, represented by the Qatari Institution for Petrol," the Emir declared.

Unity of the Gulf

In 1968 the proposal was aired for setting up a unification of Arab emirates comprising the nine Gulf emirates. Sheikh Khalifah had played a prominent role for the achievement of this union. But although the nine emirates union did not materialise, it is still considered a fateful necessity dictated by the higher interests of the Gulf emirates in particular, and the great Arab homeland in general.

In an interview with the Beirut weekly Al Hawadeth in 1973, His Highness Sheikh Khalifa reiterated his belief in the necessity of such a union, even if at a later stage. "The idea of an all-Gulf union is always open and needs only a positive move to reinitiate it," His Highness later told the Beirut daily Al Baitaq, and as recently as 1976, the Iranian Television Service.

A Unified Arab Dinar

The Arab people of the Gulf are hoping that their currency unit, the dinar should become, as an area, at one level with other powerful international currencies such as the dollar and the sterling areas. They have to invest their redundant capitals in a bold and organised manner, for furthering the advancement of their region. His Highness Sheikh Khalifah has always called for a unified currency policy, represented in a unified dinar in the Gulf area.

A Gulf Common Market

In order to achieve the aims of a unified economic policy among the Gulf states, the Emir of Qatar suggested the establishment of a Gulf common market similar in idea to the European Common Market. Sheikh Khalifah explained the numerous advantages to be derived from such a scheme, in a statement to the Beirut weekly Al Hawadeth in 1973 and later in 1974 to the same newspaper. He said the Gulf region possesses tremendous but fragmented wealth, which should be organised by cooperation and coordination among the regional states. "A country's wealth should be put in the service and for the welfare of its people," the Emir pointed out.

Gulf Security

"The strategic, political and economic weight of the Gulf region is gaining momentum day by day. For this reason Gulf states should agree on a formula to cooperate in a regional security order, for the reinforcement of their stability and safety." This was Sheikh Khalifah bin Hamad Al Thani's reply to a questionnaire put to him by the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Siyassa on the subject of the security of the Gulf. In this vein, the Emir also told the Paris Le Monde and the Iranian Television Service that, since the Gulf states have common interests, it was only natural that they should have a common security. He stressed, however, that a Gulf security pact would not be directed against anyone or against any specific country or countries, but only against anyone who tries to infringe upon the security of the Gulf area as a whole.

Foreign Policy

Qatar's foreign policy is based on the principle that Qatar is an Arab Moslem country, its people are part of the Arab nation and its foreign policy aims at bolstering friendly relations with all countries and peace-loving peoples of the world; and also on the basis of mutual respect and non-interference in any country's internal affairs.



Doha is an Arab capital built in accordance with Arab architectural tradition but with the soundest of modern designs in mind.

Doha: an Arab city with a modern look

The State of Qatar, one of the most beautiful spots in the Arabian Gulf, is currently witnessing a rapid spate of progress which was launched by the country's present ruler, Sheikh Khalifah bin Hamad Al Thani, the moment he acceded to power on November 22, 1972.

From that date onwards, Qatar's position and standing in the Arab world, the international field, and the Islamic sphere, has been consolidated.

The economic and social evolutions it witnessed have engendered outstanding results, the fruits of which were and still are gleamed throughout the entire state, in particular in Doha, its capital and the largest of its cities.

Qatar's largest population density is found in Doha where more than 100,000 persons live, according to the statistics of 1972. Besides the various ministries and government institutions, Doha houses all the embassies accredited to Qatar in addition to the commercial, financial and banking firms, as well as large first-class hotels.

Doha is also proud of its radio and television buildings as well as the country's many newspapers.

The Doha International Airport, for whose development the State of Qatar has allocated a sum of 100 million Qatari riyals, is also within the boundaries of the capital. Qatar has concluded bilateral air agreements with England, Jordan, and Lebanon, and is presently negotiating additional agreements with other countries.

As for the port of Doha, it was set up at a cost of 114,286,000 Qatari riyals in 1970. Development studies are underway by a British consultancy firm. The number of berths at the port will be increased from 4 to 10.

The country's contact with the outside world is ensured through organised and efficient land, maritime and air routes, which are also used by the government for its postal and telephone services. Qatar is directly linked with the United Arab Emirates by telephone and work is underway to complete a similar system with Kuwait. A Telex network has just been completed, and an earth satellite station was inaugurated in March this year to ensure direct telephone and telegraph communications with some Arab and foreign countries in addition to receiving and transmitting direct and live colour television programmes.

Doha is also equipped with a number of modern hospitals and government schools for both sexes. Two colleges exist at the pre-

sent time in Doha in which studies started in 1973. These two colleges are considered the nucleus of the future university which is to become operational in 1977.

The State, anxious to provide its citizens with suitable lodgings, has launched large housing projects for persons in the low-income bracket. The 1394 H. (1974 A.D.) statistics show that the number of popular houses built and allotted to beneficiaries reached 1524 housing units that year. Of these, 387 housing units were distributed free-of-charge, of which 113 were located in Doha.

In the country's budget for 1395 H. (1975 A.D.) the government allocated 35 million riyals for the construction of new popular houses, for distribution to persons in the low-income bracket.

Doha also includes the Dar Al Kuttob ("house of books"—a library), which contains 36,000 volumes and more than 1,000 modern Arab manuscripts, in addition to 6,000 volumes in foreign languages, and 100 daily newspapers and magazines to which the Dar Al Kuttob annually subscribes.

Doha is also famous for its city park, which the municipality started to expand in 1394 H. (1974 A.D.), so as to include a modern restaurant, reading rooms, facilities for a number of indoor games, a swimming pool, small artificial rivulets, and children's playgrounds. This project will be implemented in three stages, the first of which is to cost 5 million riyals alone. Besides the above park, Doha's zoo, situated 10 kms to the south of the capital can be mentioned. It includes at present a limited number of animals but projects are underway to expand and modernise it to turn it into a viable source of entertainment and culture.

The beautiful mosques, with their minarets illuminated at night, are some of the best features of Doha.

Most famous, is the Masjid Al Kibir (Grand Mosque), decorated on the outside with Qatani porcelain tiles and stained-glass windows, and on the inside with numerous chandeliers hanging down from the mosque's many domes.

Doha is also famous for its street squares with their illuminated colour fountains, which make the squares eye-catching by night. The square of the Burj Al Saa (Square of the Clock) is the most famous. Built according to Arab architectural style, it forms, along with the Doha Palace and the Masjid Al Kibir a beautiful artistic tableau. Doha also includes a number of residential quarters where

the Arab architectural style is predominant. That, in spite of the fact that most of its buildings have been only recently constructed.

Wide, neon-lit streets, bordered by trees, are also characteristic of Doha. These streets are part of the 550-mile long internal and international network of roads which link Doha on the eastern coast with Oum Bab on the western coast.

An international highway, 65 miles long, linking Doha with Saudi Arabian international roads, provides Qatar with an outlet to all Arab countries bordering the Mediterranean and also ensures overland communications with Europe. A second overland route, 30 miles long, is expected to be completed soon between Doha and Oum Said.

The Al Rayan street and the Ringroad are the most important internal routes in Doha, besides the Corniche road which extends along the Doha gulf. This highway is famous for its width and its two lane system. Plans are underway to widen it even further and to construct at its side a number of hotels and other large buildings.

Doha also enjoys a number of cinemas. The last two, built in March this year, are equipped with the most modern facilities.

Besides cinemas there is also a national theatre, sponsored by the government, which offers dramatic masterpieces of Qatari creation.

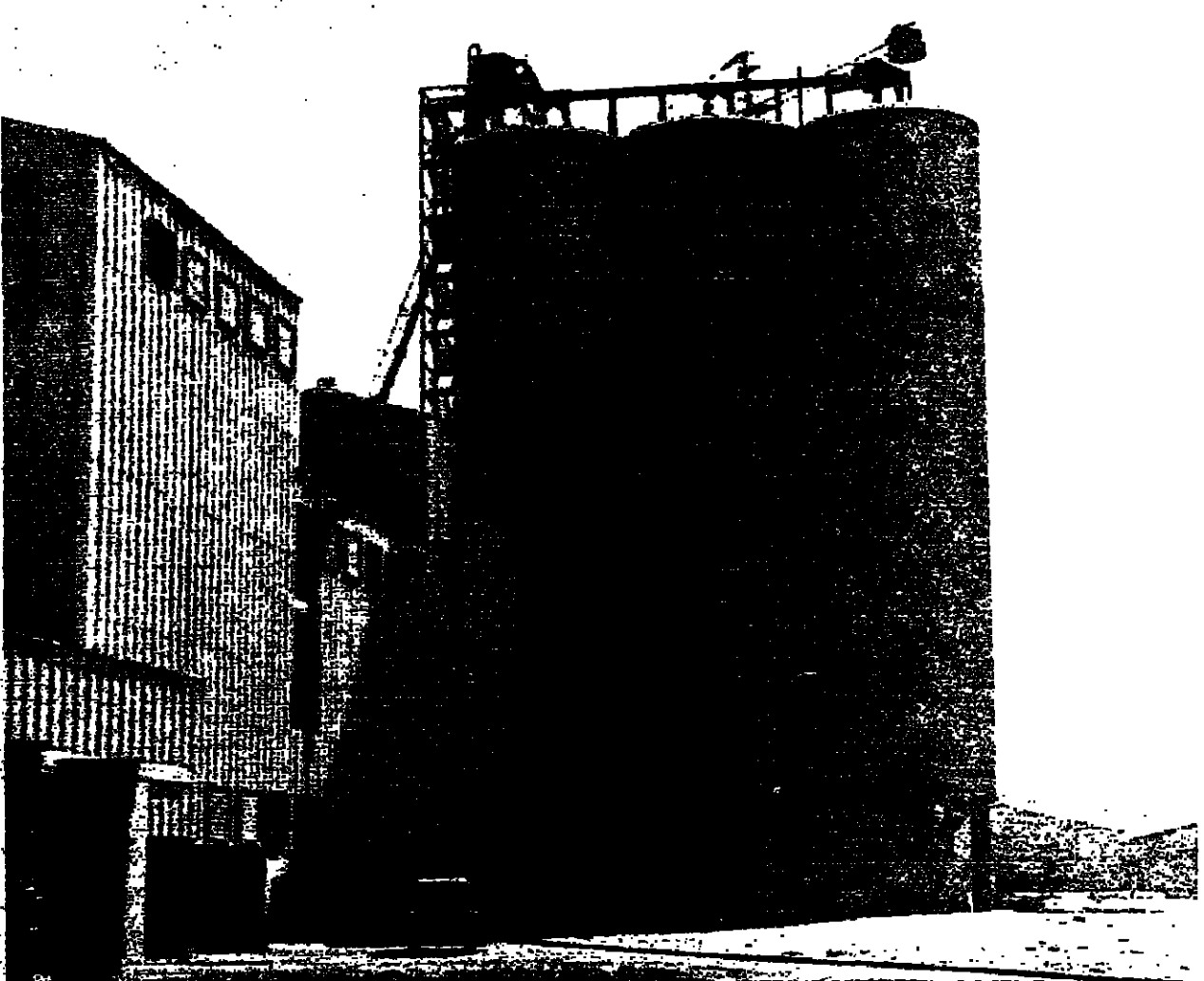
The Qatar National Museum, for its part, is divided into four sections, and is located near the coast. In spite of its modern buildings, the Arab architectural design has been respected. It includes samples and traces of the country's history, achievements, and proof of its progress.

The only old building out of the many new called "The Old Palace of Government", has been restored to stand as a reminder of the history of the Qatari people.

The museum also includes a separate building, the Museum of Aquatic Life, in which numerous kinds of sea organisms found in the Arabian Gulf are exhibited.

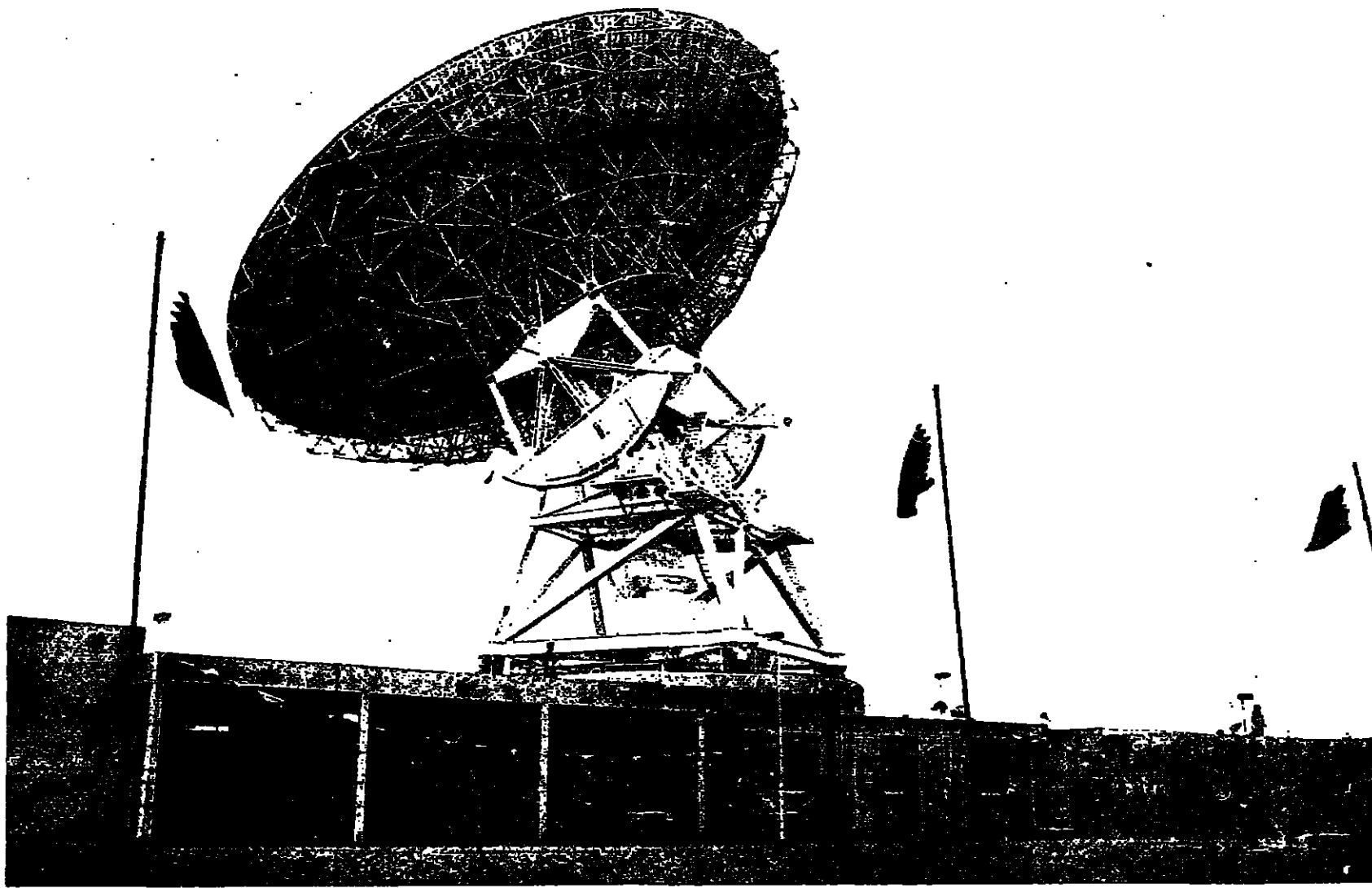
The Sports Stadium of Doha, where the fourth Gulf Football Tournament took place, has a capacity for 40,000 spectators and has cost more than 100 million Qatari riyals to build.

This is but a short review of Doha's most outstanding features and some of its current projects, which reflect the progress witnessed by Doha as well as the positive achievements which the Arab people can accomplish.



The flour mills of Qatar, fully industrialised.

OF ITS NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE



Qatar's earth satellite station links the state with the rest of the world via earth-orbiting man-made satellites.

Qatar's budget: a race against time

"In our race against time, we are anxious to develop this country in many aspects, whether in the industrial or economic fields, the social or cultural ones."

This statement of the ruler of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifah Ibn Hamad Al Thani, is expressive of his wish and that of his country to diversify the state's sources of revenue without solely relying on oil income. The development of economic wealth, when total control over Qatar's oil and gas resources has been achieved, includes increasing light and heavy production besides developing agriculture. These goals will keep the onflow of steady and regular resources. "The development of the human resources," Khalifah added, "means more qualified and educated manpower and better public services and social welfare."

Industry and industrialisation

In this year's budget the sum of 1,495 million Qatari rials has been allotted to heavy industry projects, compared with 305 million in last year's budget, that is an increase of 1,180 million Qatari rials.

Among the most important of these projects is the iron and steel project which is to cost approximately 1,200 million rials. The sum of 275 million rials has been allocated for it for this year alone, and implementation of the project has effectively started.

The project is designed to produce reinforced iron at a capacity of 400,000 tons per year in its first stage. It is expected to start production in the second half of 1977. The project will recover its construction expenses after only 6 years since its annual gross income has been estimated at between 150 and 200 million Qatari rials.

The petrochemical industry is also important. It aims to produce ethylene at a capacity to reach 300,000 tons a year and will be used in the production of plastics.

Estimated cost of this project has been calculated 2,100 million rials of which 250 million will be taken from this year's budget. The project, implementation of which has actually started this year, will start production in 1979 and will recover its expenses after 7 years as its gross annual income will be around 250 and 300 million rials a year.

The liquid gases project is also

an important factor in Qatar's policy to diversify its resources beyond those of oil. The exploitation of natural gas from the sea has started at a cost of 1,400 million rials. Production is expected to start in 1978. In the first stage an output of 100 tons of propane, 900 tons of butane, and 900 tons of benzene, per day will be produced. The sum of 350 million rials has been allocated for this project in this year's budget and it is expected that the project will recover its cost within five years as its annual gross income has been estimated at between 300 to 400 million rials.

Expansion of existing industries

This year's budget also includes the expansion of the existing cement factory and that of the chemical fertilizers plant. The expansion process which is to be implemented various in stages has been allowed, in this year alone, a sum of 510 million rials.

As for public services, such as electricity, water, and housing, projects they have been allowed, this year, the sum of 858 million rials against 602 million in last year's budget.

Electricity

399 million rials have been allocated for electricity projects, the most important of which is the project for the establishment of a power station in the industrial region of Oum Said.

It is to cost 700 million rials and will generate 450 megawatts in addition to the desalination of 8 million gallons of sea water per day to be used in the development of the Oum Said region.

The budget has also allocated the necessary sums for the continuation of work on the Ras Fintas electricity station, the first stage of which will be completed by the end of the year, and the whole project by 1979. Its capacity will then reach 300 megawatts. This will increase the electrical power in Qatar from 200 megawatts to 500 megawatts, that is an increase of 150 per cent.

Water

Water projects have been allocated 185 million rials. The most important of these is the expansion of the distillation station at Ras Abu Abboud in addition to putting into work the first stage of the Ras Fintas as a project for the production of 24 million gallons of water per day, in addition to the quantity of water currently being produced, estimated at 11 million gallons daily.

Housing

Housing projects have been allocated 50 million rials. This sum will be used for the construction of popular houses for persons in the low-income bracket in addition to free houses in Doha and its suburbs. A sum of 140 million rials has been allocated to encourage housing credits and housing in general. 64 million rials have been allotted to housing projects in the Oum Said industrial region in the framework of a plan to develop that city at a cost of 500 million rials.

Transport and Communications

Transport, communications, and agricultural projects have also had their share in the state's budget.

1,062 million have been assigned in this year's budget against 477 million in last year's budget for the development of these fields. To develop the country's road network the sum of 140 million rials have been allocated and this sum will be spent on roads in Doha, Al Rayan district, the city of Oum Said, and the completion of the Doha-Madinat Al Shamal (city of the north) route. Doha-Oum Said, Rayan-new airport, and Oum Said-new airport, routes are also included in the project.

As for communications, 51 million rials have been assigned to develop the ports, in particular the expansion of Doha port, and 225 million to deepen the coastal region and prepare sites for the factories to be set up at Oum Said. The money will also go to the setting up of two new ports to serve the iron and steel plants and the petrochemicals factory in addition to setting up new berths at Doha port. All these projects are to be completed by 1978.

Expansion of the present airport

25 million rials have been allocated for the expansion of the existing Doha Airport as well as for launching a new international airport in which all the modern kinds of aircraft will be able to land.

Communication projects with the outside world

Telecommunication projects have been allowed, in this year's budget, the sum of 45 million rials and the most important of these is the telecommunications ground station.

The station was inaugurated by Sheikh Khalifah Ibn Hamad Al

Thani on March 1st of this year. Its overall cost has been estimated at 20 million rials. It includes the earth satellite station which offers telex, telephone, and telegraph communications, from and to Qatar as well as the transmission of colour television programmes either live or relayed from and to Qatar.

This station, situated 35 kms west of Doha, ensures communications with various parts of the world.

Provisions for social and cultural services

Cultural, educational, and health services have been assigned the sum of 354 million rials against 275 million in last year's budget.

Education

The Ministry of Education has spent more than 200 million rials on the construction of schools in various parts of Qatar in addition to establishing Qatar's university, the first part of which will be completed within a period of six years at the cost of 740 million rials.

Health projects

The Ministry of Health has been allowed 93 million rials in this year's budget for its projects among which is the continuation of the work at the Doha Hospital capacity of 660 beds, and for the construction of new hospitals and health centres throughout Qatar.

Information projects

40 million rials have been allocated to projects of the Ministry of Information in this year's budget. These include the completion of Qatar's National Museum, besides establishing new relay stations for television and radio transmissions in the regions of Kheissa and Dukhan.

These figures ought to be a proof of the fact that this country is in a race against time, as the ruler of Qatar Sheikh Khalifah said. It had set with clarity the objectives it wishes to attain and in detail, has drawn a policy aiming to raise the standards of life of its citizens in all fields.

As the ruler has said: "The life of developing nations is a continuous struggle which never stops and the road to progress, for an ambitious country, has a beginning but has no end."

Energetic projects make Qatar budding telecommunications centre

The government of Qatar, under the leadership of its Emir Khalifah Ibn Hamad Al Thani, has launched an energetic programme of telecommunications and telex services to enable the state to catch up with the rest of the world in these fields.

The first ground satellite station was inaugurated by the Emir of Qatar on the 1st of March of this year, and is considered one of the most technically-advanced stations in the Arab World with its ability to communicate with all countries of the world through a satellite over the Indian Ocean which is linked to two others over the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

The establishment of the station is part of the development process Qatar is witnessing at the moment.

The station which is located about 35 kms from Doha, the capital, is built in accordance with the latest technical knowledge in its design and operation.

The station gives a chance for Qatari youth to develop their technical know-how and, at the same time, to build a base for advanced technical studies in the country in addition to improving the telephone and telegraph services of Qatar.

The station is also available for use in transmitting and receiving television programmes. It stands as a clear and effective proof of the process of development in Qatar as a whole. The station also allows Qatari citizens to have a better perspective of the world.

The total cost of the project amounted to 20 million rials and was constructed by a Japanese firm. It consists of a station for outer-space communications with a connection to the telex and telegraph office, in addition to another connection with Qatari Television to transmit live and coloured broadcasts from and to the whole world.

Station Services

The benefits accruing from this station can be summarised as follows:

- 1- It fills the gap in the current telephone network, through its ability to communicate with Arab and foreign countries.
- 2- It makes it possible to exchange live television programmes with the rest of the world and bring about closer relations with Arab and foreign countries.
- 3- It allows mass performances for aviation and meteorological services, in addition to replacing the functions of ground networks in cases of emergency or malfunction of these.

4- The station allows the relay of 5,000 telephone conversations at the same time as well as the transmission of coloured television programmes to all participating countries.

Meanwhile there is plan currently underway, to enlarge the system to include Saudi Arabia and Kuwait by the end of this year.

External Communications

Qatar has achieved a step forward by starting a direct telephone service with the United Arab Emirates last April, a system which had been in operation between Qatar and Bahrain only for some time.

The project reflects the growing importance of Doha as a centre of communications and its importance as a capital city in the Arab nation.

The direct telephone service was started to meet the growing business and trade needs of Qatar and its development projects.

Internal Communications

While on the home front the Qatari Ministry of Communications is carrying out a microwave telephone service which will cover 380 kms and will connect all cities and villages of Qatar. This project is due to be completed by the end of this year.

Another important achievement was the opening of an electronic-automatic telex centre last July with a capacity of 600 lines for the service of Qatari citizens.

This centre is automatically connected with the whole of the world and can be enlarged in accordance with the needs of Qatari citizens.

The centre has a vital importance since it will expedite governmental and trade business.

Projects implemented by the Ministry of Communication in 1975 covered the improvement of the telephone exchanges in Doha and several other cities such as the Oum Said industrial city, and Khalifah city, which allowed an increase in the number of lines to 2150.

The projects also established new networks plus several buildings to house them, at a total cost of 4 million Qatari rials.

The Ministry is also executing other projects in the current year

which will amount to about 10 million Qatari rials.

As for the Second Development Plan, which ends in 1979, a total of 21 million rials have been invested within its scope to enlarge the current communications of Doha, Oum Said, and several other cities by adding new lines.

The Development of Telecommunications

The volume of telex and communications services in Qatar has registered a noticeable increase in the following areas:

The number of external calls has jumped from 3813 monthly in 1961 to more than 10,000 in 1975.

Telephone calls have increased from 596 minutes in 1961 to 1,305 minutes daily in 1975, and is expected to rise to 5,700 minutes daily in 1980.

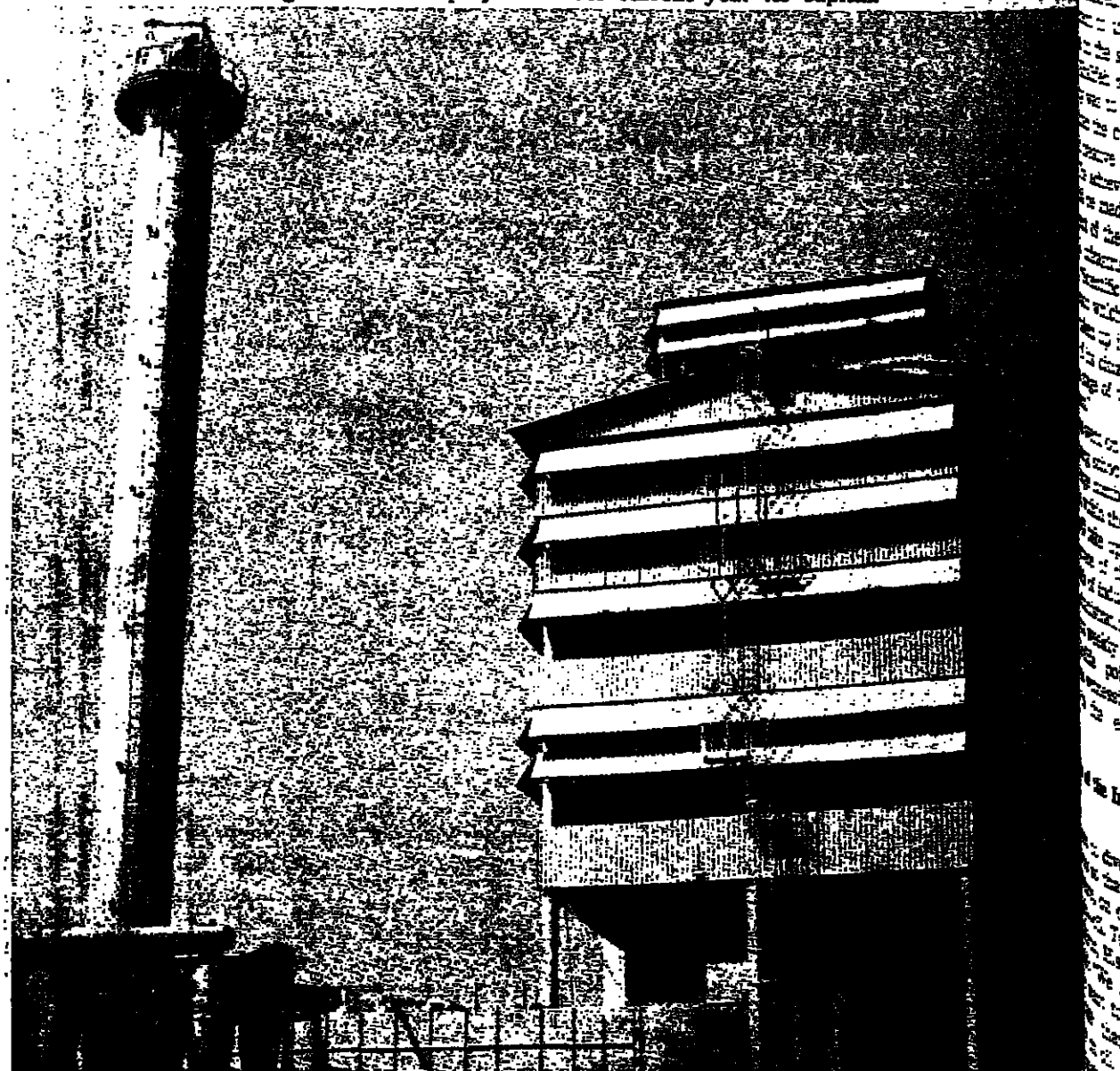
Local telephone calls have increased from 19 million in 1973 to 24 million calls in 1975.

Qatar's activities on the international and internal communications and services

In addition to all the projects that have been mentioned and taken place in Qatar, the Ministry of Communications has also participated in many international conferences, and for the time:

- 1- The meetings of the International Organisation for Standard Communications.
- 2- The fourth International Conference for Satellites, in Washington.
- 3- The participants Conference of Intelsat in Nairobi.
- 4- The meetings of the International Institute for Standard Communications.
- 5- The meetings of the Arab League of Communications.

The government of Qatar has also signed an agreement with twenty Arab countries, establishing an Arab Space Agency for Satellite communications, and has contributed a sum of U.S. \$5 million to its capital.



Part of Qatar's cement factory, one of the country's pillars of industrialisation.

هكذا من الاصل

Sinai agreement's 1st anniversary

There's always a threat of war but U.S. buffer-zone watchers take it easy

By Stewart Kellerman

FLA PASS, Sinai Sept. 2, (UPI) — Greg Burris was leaning back in a chair and smoking a cigarette in the first squawk came over the monitor box at the American station.

The 20-year-old college dropout in Texas squashed out his cigarette, picked up a pair of binoculars and looked down from his vantage point at the yellow sands of the Sinai desert.

It was only a jeepload of U.N. soldiers traveling east from checkpoint Mike to the Ghanaians' headquarters. Burris took his headful of shoulder-length hair and sat back again.

It was the first anniversary of the Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement in the Sinai. The 170 American men and women monitoring the accord from seven surveillance posts in the Sinai desert.

It was exciting at first but it's taken long to get over that," he said. "I used to be relieved any time we had a false alarm now it's nothing more than routine."

Burris, who joined the U.N. field mission two months ago, dropping out of Richard Jr. age near Dallas, said he tries to think about what would happen if war breaks out again in the Sinai.

"It's entered everybody's mind," he said. "There's always a chance of war. But you've got to put it back of your mind. You let it worry you."

Burris, wearing the U.S. Marine's bright orange jacket over a pair of red swim trunks, said he works at the Mithla West station, nicknamed Caddo Mountain after a peak back in Texas.

He really enjoys it," he said, striding on his sandaled feet. "It's problems like anything else. It isn't rough as I was told it would be."

Burris earns 1,400-a-month tax plus a 20 per cent bonus if he ticks it out for 18 months. He works 60 hours a week but he gets week off every 21 days.

Burris lives in a carpeted, motel-room, down to a bottle-opened bathroom, at Buffer City, an air-conditioned base camp put up by the builders of the Holiday Inn.

Burris can buy quality Scotch at a bottle, attend free movies, tennis on two lighted courts, hustle his buddies on a pair of pool tables.

It's boredom remains a big problem for all but the 10 women, mostly in their 20s and 30s. In Donjoyen, a divorcee from Dallas, Texas, left her job in the oilfield department of the Texas Tribune to run the laundry at Buffer City.

"I think I'll stay forever," she said, sitting on a comfortable sofa in the main lounge. "This is the time I've ever been out of country and I'll never be the same again."

Burris laughed when asked about the male-female ratio. "There's certainly a lot of this," he said. "They treat us like bees. I'll be spoiled when I get home."

Burris Peterson, a foreign service officer whose wife lives in California, said the food at Buffer City is absolutely splendid.

"I can't get over it," the former teacher from Alameda, California, said. "Sure, there are some things I don't stand up to your mother's cooking. But it's really good. It keeps surprising me."

Mission Director Nick Thorne, a one-time Marine Lieutenant-Colonel with a swashbuckling mustache and a penchant for giant cigars, said the United States has a plan to pull out the 170 civilian workers in case of war.

"The chances of being caught off-guard are less now than before," he said, noting the mission's sophisticated electronic sensors developed during the Indochina war.

He said each of the watch posts has two shotguns and a pair of semi-automatic rifles in case of trouble.

"The idea is not to provide a fortress, just a reasonable means of self-protection," he said. "Our object is to defend human life, not property."

Thorne, who recently injured a foot during a fall in the rocky desert, said he is generally optimistic about the three-year peace pact.

"Both sides want to make this work," he said. "I'm quite convinced of that."

But he conceded there have been violations.

"Both sides have overflowed past the line."

There has been at least one violation by each. In both cases the governments informed me this had been a navigational error and wouldn't happen again."

Aviation Week magazine recently said the U.S. early warning system had detected nine incursions in the 1,700-square-mile buffer zone since its sensors were activated February 22.

The magazine said an Egyptian helicopter, several Israeli scout cars and some bedouin tribesmen strayed into the U.N.-policed buffer zone but none of the violations "had military significance."

The U.S. surveillance system, provided for under the peace agreement worked out by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, has the job of warning Israel and Egypt of each others' movements through the strategic Giddi and Mithla passes.

The U.S. mission sends reports of violations to the Israeli defence force in Jerusalem, the Egyptian War Ministry in Cairo, the United Nations in Jerusalem and the State Department in Washington.

International conglomerates complicate business world like never before

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM). — A recent issue of Business Week described the efforts of B.F. Goodrich Company to sell American tires to Europeans by means of a Dutch plant, Vredestein, that Goodrich purchased.

Five pages away, under a headline "Michelin Goes American," the magazine reported on that French tyre-maker's determination to invade the American market by setting up a plant in South Carolina.

The editors of Business Week did not bother to point up the two events as a coincidence, or even an irony. And perhaps by now, in these days of the internationalisation of practically everything except, alas, peace, merchant traders passing in the night — their tyres rolling — are too commonplace an occurrence to deserve comment.

Paris "haute couture" flying westward across the Atlantic meets, somewhere over the Azores, American fringed and faded jeans winging in the opposite direction.

McDonald's exports its Golden Arches to Japan, and a clever American entrepreneur has imported a Japanese fast-food restaurant, Hai Hai, to the United States.

It's all done, it seems, with military precision. At the summer Olympics even a Soviet gymnast strutted her stuff to a Soviet accompanist's version of "When the Saints Go Marching In" — New Orleans-by-the-Sea.

Meanwhile, on the old assembly line Detroit is copying the Mercedes-Benz, as elsewhere — follow this carefully — the Opel, a German car distributed by General Motors, is now being manufactured only in Japan.

The grass may not be greener in the other fellow's yard, but we're sure ready to buy his hay.

The Japanese businessman, to whom "modern" seems to mean living in a special kind of Third World (neither his nor yours but the Future's), must be the acknowledged expert of internationalisation.

The Japanese trading company, Sumitomo Shoji, seems as much a metaphor in this context — or rather, noncontext — as the totally interchangeable airports around the world. Sumitomo Shoji sells American wheat to Peru, American machinery to Indonesia, American soybeans to Denmark, American cotton to China — at the same time importing women's shoes from Brazil to the United States.

In its ads Sumitomo Shoji describes its most celebrated middleman coup. As a kind of cosmic broker — passing papers on papers — Sumitomo Shoji arranged a \$7.3-million "agreement" for Du Pont to sell to the Soviet trade organisation, V/O Technomashimport, the "technology" to produce chromium dioxide used on audio and video tapes.

What a degree of sophistication we have come to in our marketplace! One hears phones ringing simultaneously in a half-dozen countries, with negotiations discussed through a half-dozen translators and an "agreement" made in the currency of country A for a product of country B to be shipped to country C, represented in the negotiations by country D.

And practically nobody will even see the merchandise.

In business schools all over the world there are courses training the native businessmen to deal with foreign businessmen. One can imagine that "product" being exported too, so that at Harvard Business School, for instance, American businessmen could take a course on how to deal with Japanese businessmen trained to deal with American businessmen.

Are we, and all we produce, going to end up homogenised beyond distinction — a sort of international version of unisex? The bleaching-out might be worth it if, in the jargon of international politics, it "relieved tensions" or "promoted understanding."

But the headlines from the Middle East and Africa suggest that our politics, unlike our economics, became arrested somewhere between the Age of the Cave and World War I.

Those of us whose notion of international finance is to figure out the tax due on an out-of-state mail order have a serious question once we recover from our dizziness.

What good can all this global business razzle-dazzle do if the end result is that combatants of country A kill combatants of country B with weapons so identical that even the survivors of country C can't tell them apart?



ANTI-MALARIA MILESTONE — Hopes that a long-sought vaccine against malaria may become a reality have been given a boost by the research work of Dr. William Trager at Rockefeller University in New York. He has succeeded in culturing the most lethal form of malaria parasite using human blood as a growth medium. The discovery is likened to the first culture of polio viruses outside the human body in 1949. This cleared the way for producing polio vaccine in the mid-1950s.

EEC air industries decide on closer ties before dealing with U.S. firms

LONDON, Sept. 2 (AFP). — Leading aerospace groups in the European Economic Community yesterday agreed it would be in their interest to cooperate more closely among themselves before tackling joint projects with American firms.

But, judging from speeches delivered at the Financial Times Aerospace Conference here, British, French, West German, and Dutch aircraft builders are not entirely agreed on the best way of achieving a more integrated European aerospace industry.

Gerrit Klapwijk, president of the Dutch-German VFW-Fokker group, said that ahead of possible agreements with the Americans, European aerospace industry should put "order in our house" in order to be able to cooperate successfully with the giant American groups.

Cooperation among European firms had so far not been very good, he said.

Mr. Klapwijk referred directly to the agreement in principle between French industry and the U.S. McDonnell Douglas concern on joint development of the projected Mercure-200 medium-haul jet.

He said he hoped that this deal, rather than discouraging the Europeans, would prompt them to act.

Lord Beswick, chairman of the organising committee of the new nationalised company British Aerospace, expressed similar views, saying that to build what European aircraft industry could and should do for Europe should not exclude cooperation with the United States, but supposed more effective cooperation inside Europe.

Lord Beswick has criticised the French for having concluded with McDonnell Douglas a deal which he feels does not leave enough room for possible participation by other European firms.

He said that whatever the arrangements agreed for the future, he expected British Aerospace to be involved in a whole series of projects with an appropriate percentage of investment and work.

General Jacques Mitterrand, president of the French Aerospatiale group was to have taken part in the conference but instead he will be represented Friday, by the group's Executive Director Roger Chevalier.

Denmark: The land where all is quiet... or so it seems

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (CSM). — Early in the 14th century, Eric of Pomerania, then King of Denmark, built an imposing fortress at Elsinore, dominating the narrow strait leading into the Baltic Sea, and levied tolls on all merchant ships passing in and out of that sea.

Eric was later deposed by the Danes, but his successors continued to tax seaborne trade into Baltic ports until 1857, when the practice was ended by international agreement.

Today, the five million Danes earn their living another way — by highly skilled, highly specialised industry and by Europe's most efficient, export-oriented agriculture.

Denmark is a prime example of small being truly beautiful, of the relevance and importance of small nations in a world dominated by superpower rivalry.

Denmark makes little news. It has no coups, no political prisoners, no startling crimes. Its citizens enjoy one of the world's highest living standards and most generous social benefits — along with 60 per cent taxation and public spending that accounts for half the gross national product.

"Agriculture and our labour force are our only resources," says H. Brunicke-Olsen, chairman of the Federation of Danish Industries. Danish farmers are generally acknowledged to be the most efficient in Europe. They are the world's largest exporters of pork, having developed the long, lean Landrace pig noted for its bacon.

Danish industry centres on factories with fewer than 200 employees, turning out sophisticated products in fields such as medical electronics, emphasising design but not only in furniture and jewellery but in refrigerators and fibre-glass boats.

How do the Danes do it? For one thing, they work hard. They pride themselves on being the most cheerful and witty of the three Scandinavian kingdoms (Norway and Sweden being the other two). "But fortunately we have not lost the habit of work," says a woman journalist.

"People get 90 per cent unemployment benefits, but they don't enjoy staying home and collecting benefits," says foreign-trade minister Ivar Norgaard. "They are ashamed to be seen not working during the day."

Denmark has been ruled by Social Democrats for most of the years since the early 1930s, but almost always in coalition with other parties.

"In Denmark democracy can only exist on the basis of compromise," says the secretary-general of the Social Democratic Party, Ejnar Hovgaard.

Says Mr. Brunicke-Olsen. "We get on best with a Social Democratic government when they are in a minority."

And that is the case today. The Social Democrats hold 53 of the 179 seats in Parliament, but they rule on the basis of a compact reached last September with four other parties, including the opposition Liberals, that are committed to bringing the country out of economic recession.

The compact lasts for three years and includes provisions normally distasteful to Socialists, such as cuts in income tax and in public spending.

In common with most other industrialised countries, Denmark suffered severely from the shock of quadrupled oil prices in 1973. It has neither coal nor iron ore. Its highest waterfall is all of four feet. Its finds of North Sea oil and gas so far have been modest.

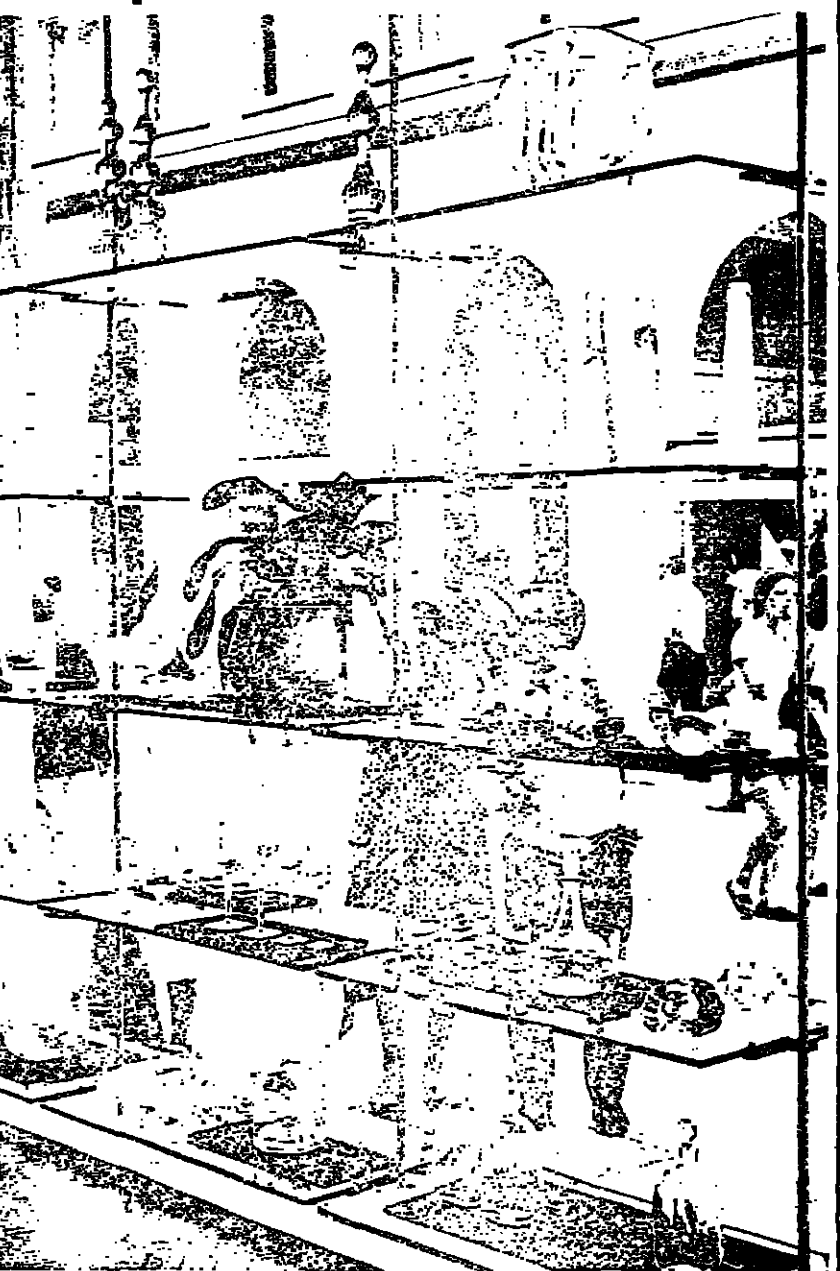
Industrial production plummeted, orders for 495,000-ton tankers from its largest shipyard were cancelled, unemployment reached beyond six per cent, inflation soared to the 16-per cent level.

The Liberal minority government under Poul Hartling devised and carried out an austerity programme which the Social Democrats, in the main, continue to execute under the prime minister's leadership of Anker Joergensen, formerly head of the unskilled-workers union.

A general strike last year was settled with an agreement providing for only 2 per cent average wage increases for blue-collar workers and less than that for white-collar workers, but with basic purchasing power guaranteed by being tied to the cost of living index.

Denmark still has heavy borrowings from abroad — a total of 60 billion kroner (\$10 billion), according to economics minister Per Heakkerup. But Heakkerup insists his country will not float its currency as Britain, Italy and, most recently, France has done.

It will remain within the European currency snake with West



Shoppers admire glassware: a sign of Denmark's material prosperity.

Germany and the Benelux countries — that is, its currency will retain a fixed relationship with the German mark.

"It's a question of discipline," says Mr. Heakkerup. "If others had accepted the same discipline we would all have been better off today."

He acknowledges, though, it is easier for West German banks to support a small currency like the Danish kroner than the far more extensively used currencies of Italy or France.

The government's austerity programme seems to fit the mood of the Danes today. Inflation is down to the eight per cent level. If there is discontent, it is expressed in a feeling the Social Democrats, over the years, have spent too much on social benefits and have had to tax too highly in order to do so.

Yet when one asks specifically what benefits should be cut, whether in health or education or retirement, people are reluctant to speak up.

The success of Mogens Glistrup's Progress Party, however, is one sign that taxation has gone beyond the threshold of voter acceptability. Mr. Glistrup, a flamboyant tax lawyer, boasts of having quite legally paid no income tax over a period of years, thus showing up the inequities of the tax system.

He founded a party calling for the abolition of the income tax and

gained a surprising 28 seats in the 1973 election. His party lost four seats in elections two years later, but remains a major force in Danish politics, much to the dismay of the established parties.

These parties refuse to have anything to do with Mr. Glistrup, and have lifted his parliamentary immunity so he can be prosecuted for tax evasion.

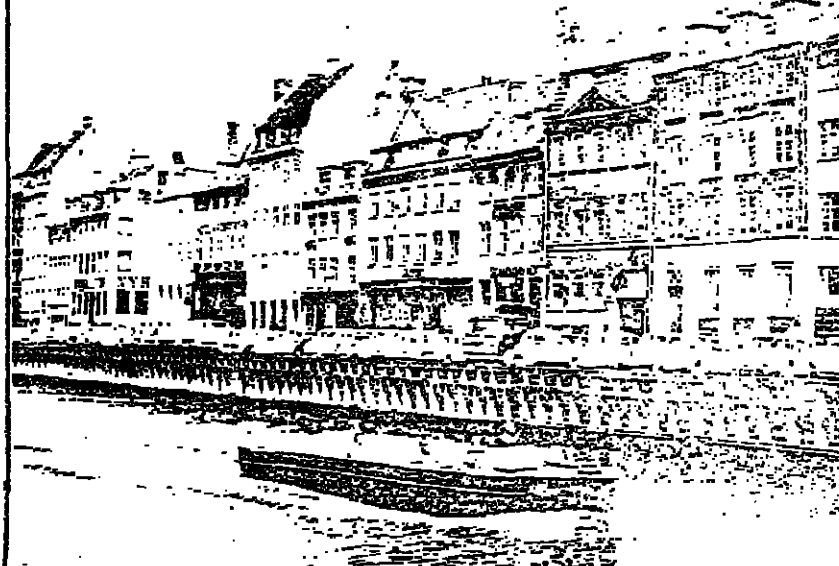
But they have incorporated progressive tax reductions into the emergency economic programme — five of them agreed on jointly last September.

So Denmark proceeds along its sensible, unspectacular way. Recession, after all, is a relative term.

Copenhagen shops overflow with enticing displays of consumer goods, and every third shop seems to be a patisserie or a delicatessen featuring open-faced sandwiches heaped with herring, ham or Greenland shrimp.

At Kronborg Castle, graceful Dutch Renaissance successor to Eric of Pomerania's fortress, tourists tiptoe through the baronial splendour of the 186-foot knights' hall.

Denmark even celebrated the American Bicentennial at Rebild National Park in North Jutland. This is nothing new. It has been going on since the early 1900s, giving descendants of Denmark's 300,000 New World emigrants the opportunity for a nostalgic get-together with relatives who stayed at home.



Copenhagen shops along N'shavn harbour: the old in Denmark.

AD-DAR

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Scepticism, then cautious optimism of family plugged into solar energy



The Martins outside their home — the solar panels can be seen on the roof.

LONDON. (LPS). — Most people would be surprised to receive an unexpected visit from the Mongolian ambassador, complete with entourage, but the Martins didn't even raise an eyebrow.

For since this young couple became the tenants of Britain's first local authority owned solar heated house in March 1975 they have received some unusual visitors—architects from the Netherlands, France, Germany and Sweden, industrialists from giant companies like ICI and BP, town planners, scientists, conservationists, engineers and, inevitably, newspaper reporters.

Remarkable experiment

The interest is sparked by a remarkable experiment — the utilisation of the sun's rays in a practical and efficient domestic heating system. In effect, it is energy from the sun packaged for the mass market.

The idea of solar heating isn't new of course: an experiment was made in 1935 by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. An actual house was used and by 1939 the United States Government was confident enough to predict that several million American homes would make some use of solar energy by 1945. But those were the days of cheap fossil fuels and because energy sources seemed to be unlimited this advanced idea did not catch on.

However, rising fuel costs, the exhaustion of fossil fuels and modern technology have required a reassessment of the situation—hence Britain's first solar house designed specifically to examine the economics of application for the mass market.

Standard House

The house—located at the new city of Milton Keynes in the English midlands—is one of the standard types being built by the city's development corporation. The form of the building has not been changed, nor has the interior design. As cost was of paramount importance, every part of the necessary conversion was carefully controlled.

The project began some years ago when Steven Szokolay, a senior lecturer at the Central London Polytechnic (now at the University of Queensland), decided to study whether hot water and central heating could be provided—at least in part—by solar radiation. His studies got him a government grant for the design of an experimental solar heating system.

He discussed his work with the development corporation responsible for Milton Keynes—a new city being developed 80 km north of London with a target population of 250,000 by the turn of the century.

CINEMA RAINBOW WHO KILLED THE PROSECUTOR AND WHY?

starring
Lou Castel
Pepa Loncar
3.30 p.m. - 6 p.m. - 8.30 p.m.

HALLO!
IS THIS 6771-2-3-4?
I'D LIKE TO RESERVE
A SPACE FOR AN AD IN
THE JORDAN TIMES...



would then be possible to predict the effect of altering the design or usage of the system.

All that remained was to find the tenants.

"Before we moved to the solar house in Milton Keynes," said Peter Martin, "we lived in a small flat in south London with a very mixed bag of heating appliances—paraffin stove, oil filled radiator, electric convector and antiquated gas boiler. At that time I was rather sceptical of the idea of solar heating—it was hard enough keeping warm with this battery of equipment."

Peter got a job as an architect with the Milton Keynes Development Corporation and put his name down on the housing list. Four months later he was offered a choice of houses and "almost an afterthought" was offered the solar house.

Both Intrigued

"They painted a fairly black picture of life in the solar house and gave us to understand that it would be a rather troubled period with a steady stream of visitors. However, we were both intrigued by the new venture and as the estate was surrounded by nothing but muddy fields we decided that it would help alleviate any feeling of isolation that might accompany the move."

It certainly did that, for no sooner had Peter, his wife Barbara and 18-month-old Katie moved in than that steady stream of visitors began to arrive.

After the initial feeling of being a goldfish in a bowl, Barbara Martin takes it all in her stride. Even the unexpected arrival of visiting dignitaries—like the Mongolian ambassador—the school parties, the tour coaches parked outside the front door and the photogra-

phers reconnoitring for the best shot.

The press had a field day with slogans: "Dawn of the Solar House", "The Sun Couple", "Sunthing for Nothing" and "Now They're Keeping their Sunny Side Up" to mention just a few.

But despite all this attention, life in the solar house for the Martins does not mean coping with a mass of technical gadgetry.

Only Evidence

The only evidence inside the house that there is anything unconventional in its design is the automatic sensors which hang from wires in the various rooms. These are used to monitor the system and record room temperatures within the solar heating system itself as well as the times at which conventional power is used and the amounts. The readings show up on a 12 point chart recorder which is mounted outside the house and which is checked weekly by one of the system's engineers.

"A common misconception," said Peter Martin, "is that all our energy is derived from the sun. In fact the system is designed to provide a large part of the energy required for both hot water and space heating but the remaining portion is supplied by conventional means."

All the Martins' heating needs—including the boosting by conventional means—are supplied automatically so that in operational terms they are not affected by the experiment in any way.

The only other visible—and most dramatic—indication that solar energy is being tapped is the expanse of black surfaced aluminium panels which make up the solar collector and which cover about two thirds of the roof area.

Trapping Energy

The angle of the roof (30 degrees) is very near the ideal slope for gathering rays (34 degrees).

The collector contains built-in water tubeways rather like an ordinary domestic radiator. The black surfaced panels are mounted under large sheets of glass in the roof. As the water flows through the tubes it is heated by solar radiation and then returned to storage tanks capable of holding 4550 litres for distribution.

Water travels from the storage tanks to a normal hot water tank with an immersion heater which can boost the temperature of the water to 60 degrees if necessary.

When the house thermostats indicate that it is needed, the central heating system is brought in to play by circulating water from the storage tanks to the heater unit. From there a fan blows warm air around the house. In winter the hot water for this heating can also be boosted by a gas boiler.

Until the idea is proved it must be duplicated by conventional means of heating air and water. But it is certainly not likely to fail.

"It is expected that by the end of the one year experiment our heating and hot water bills will be cut by as much as one half compared to a similar house," said Peter Martin.

Cautiously Optimistic

"In summer we were able to use nothing but solar heat for periods of up to one month at a time, although naturally the effectiveness of the system is considerably reduced in winter."

"I am cautiously optimistic about the outcome of the experiment, but having seen it in practice, if I were to build my own house I would definitely put in an element of solar heating."

Should Peter Martin's optimism prove well founded, Britain's solar house in Milton Keynes will have solved the problem of making solar heat work in a way acceptable to all.

Your Horoscope

By Jeanne Dixon

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3

Your birthday today: Begins a long trial-and-error exploration in search of sounder, more effective systems of operation. You try out both old and new theories, find none work automatically; gain priceless knowledge and new skills en route. Continue to push ordinary routine enough to sustain momentum. Relationships are tested by numerous incidents. Today's natives have a strong sense of fantasy. Pursue abstract esoteric subjects.

Aries (March 21-April 19): Trading is active, yet doesn't advance since everybody is busy asking questions. Errors are profuse and hard to catch. Keep plans tentative.

Taurus (April 20-May 20): Regard past or present promises with skepticism. Observe all safety rules. Communication is garbled. Don't worry loved ones with shop talk.

Gemini (May 21-June 20): Nothing is quite what it seems on the surface. You play a part in tipping the balance toward positive, realistic results. Socializing encompasses a clash of wills.

Cancer (June 21-July 22): Discussions about recent differences go on endlessly. You just have to wear this one out. Pray for serenity.

Leo (July 23-Aug. 22): That golden opportunity would have been snapped up long ago if it were that simple. Edgy associates require supreme tact for peaceful coexistence.

Virgo (Aug. 23-Sept. 22): Cope with those who misunderstand and disagree. Protect your records from confusion by staying on the job and maintaining continuity. Improve conditions through expedient improvisations.

Libra (Sept. 23-Oct. 22): Wishful thinking colors your estimate of current potentials. Late in the day previous illusions fall apart. These temporary circumstances are best used as an educational exercise.

Scorpio (Oct. 23-Nov. 21): Workweek's end proves complex. There is much unfinished business left hanging fire. Be content to verify facts. Remain detached from others' problems right now.

Sagittarius (Nov. 22-Dec. 21): Concentrate on holding your own. Ignore provocative remarks. This lets you proceed freely and allows for a greater choice later. Promises are unrealistic.

Capricorn (Dec. 22-Jan. 19): Never mind that nobody thinks much of your plans. Go along with directions and pressures for the sake of future cooperation. Be brief and clear.

Aquarius (Jan. 20-Feb. 18): Decline an honor or a favor and stay out of public view if you can. There's sufficient housekeeping routine with enough mix-up in it to keep you busy. Be thrifty.

Pisces (Feb. 19-March 20): Be wary of vague prospects and casual promises. Youngsters need reassurance and encouragement. Try to finish chores.

Tonight's T.V. Features

A FAMILY AT WAR COMING HOME

It is now August 1945: David and Sheila's children who were evacuated in 1940 should be at home after their parents are re-united, but so far David and Sheila have done nothing about it.

THE ROOKIES MUGGING

Old lady is killed by gang. Her doctor-son goes after them while the rookies follow him.

BIG VALLEY THE JONAH

A farm-hand, who brings bad luck to his surroundings is employed by the Barkleys who cannot but get convinced of this trait.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1976, The Chicago Tribune

Neither vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♠ Void
♥ QJ94
♦ AKJ95
♣ K862

WEST EAST
♥ 1052 ♠ 864
♦ K82 ♡ 10765
♣ Q64 ♢ 83
♦ Q543 ♡ AJ107

SOUTH
♠ AKQJ973
♥ A3
♦ 1072
♣ 9

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 3NT Pass
6 ♠ Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Three of ♣.

Looking at all four hands, it is difficult to see how declarer went down in his spade slam. Yet he did so while making the technically correct play, thanks to what we suspect was a misdefense which offered him an alternative line.

Once his partner could respond in a new suit at the two-level, South was determined to drive to slam, especially since he held three cards in responder's suit. When North showed good overall values by rebidding in no trump at his next turn, South decided that his solid spades and controls in the side suits justified a jump to slam.

With no help from the defense, declarer will make his contract by taking the diamond finesse. Note that the heart finesse would be a

futile exercise. Even if it succeeds, declarer will still have to find a place for his third diamond, while he wouldn't need the heart finesse if the diamond finesse succeeds.

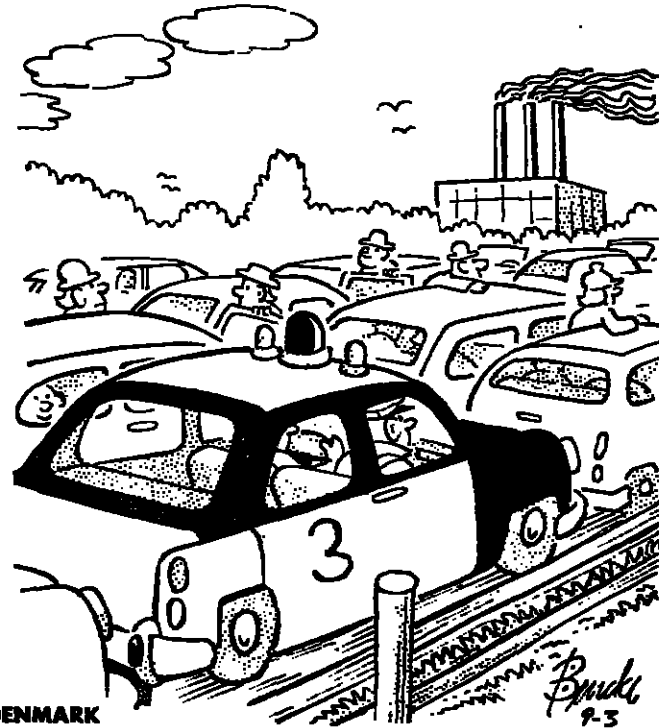
When this hand was played at a recent tournament in New York, West led a low club and East won the ace. (Had he played the ten, there would have been no story.) A heart shift now would have forced declarer into the winning line. But East opted to return the jack of clubs, and declarer suddenly found that he could improve his chances considerably.

South ruffed the club return and drew the outstanding trumps. Now he tried to drop the queen of diamonds in two rounds. When this did not work, he discarded a diamond on the king of clubs and took the heart finesse. Unfortunately, West turned up with the king and declarer was down one.

That is, perhaps, a poor reward for proper technique. We hope that South is one of those purists for whom the esthetic pleasure of proper card-handling is put above such crass considerations as results.

(Tired of waiting for the interminable rubber to end so that you can cut in? Charles Goren's "Four-Deal Bridge" expert guide and scorepad will introduce you to the exciting, fast-action game played in the country's great bridge clubs. For a copy, send \$1.50 to "Goren-Four-Deal," c/o this newspaper, P.O. Box 259, Norwood, N.J. 07648. Make checks payable to NEWS-PAPERBOOKS.)

LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



DENMARK
Erik Bencke

"... Calling Car No. 3—proceed immediately at top speed to Central Bank, Kroner Street ... over and out!"

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

- Cheverel
- Wrong
- Grip
- Author George
- Active hostility
- Wedding symbol
- Treeless plain
- Plan of action
- Girl's name
- Manage
- Pivotal
- Fury
- Tumult
- Tableland

CURT PAPER
CANOE ANADEM
OTTER TONITE
LEI RAIN TUN
TREMLO FORD
IRA HORNS
GRITS BAN
AUNT RUSTLER
NIT CAST OBI
GNOMIC ASCOT
SENATE THANE
PETER BELY

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
1. Highest mountain in Crete
2. Brittle
3. Nile monkey
4. Radicle
5. Maple genus
6. Comedian Orson
7. Tapaz hummingbird
8. Water fly larva
9. Pindar work
10. Devotions
11. Doctrine of secrecy
12. Light breeze
13. Samovar
14. Surgical instrument
15. Crumb
16. Numerous progeny
17. Embrace
18. Coupon
19. Rodent
20. Seaweed
21. More than enough
22. Herb
23. Juan Carlos' grandmother

Par time 30 min.

AP Newsfeatures

9-3

OUT AND ABOUT

CHINESE RESTAURANT

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هكذا في الاصل

K. resents report on torture in N. Ireland

LONDON, Sept. 2, (Agencies) — An Irish official today after its security forces were condemned by the European Commission on Human Rights for using torture techniques in Northern Ireland.

Meanwhile, Britain's Northern Secretary, Mr. Merlyn Rees, criticised the Irish government for insisting on pursuing matters before the commission, which is an arm of the 18-nation Council of Europe.

"I can see no justification for the Irish government to pursue the matter," Mr. Rees said in a statement to the press.

Rees' statement followed publication in Strasbourg of the report by the European Commission on Human Rights found British behaviour towards detainees to amount in some cases to inhuman and degrading treatment or outright torture.

He expressed regret that the government was "taking over five years ago," and had delayed British offers of an amnesty settlement, preferring to take matters to court.

Only people who can deny only people who can deny the terrorists," Mr. Rees said. "The commission stated that British security forces in Northern Ireland have used questioning and interrogation techniques, it added that the anti-terrorism measures taken in the past by the British government were justified in the circumstances and did not violate the U.N. Human Rights Convention."

detention and treatment of detainees were, however, in breach of the convention in several cases examined by the commission, it said.

Irish government filed its appeal in December 1971, and

isario claims it killed nearly 200

ERS, Sept. 2 (R). — The Polisario Front, which is fighting for independence of the former Sahara, has claimed its forces killed nearly 200 Moroccan troops in ambushes near the town of Smara last week.

A military communique published here last night, the Polisario front also said 172 Moroccan troops were wounded and taken prisoner in the fighting. The Polisario losses were not given.

The communique said two Moroccan units retreated from a position near Smara last Thursday after being shelled by Polisario guerrillas for some days.

A unit, moving eastward, was ambushed at Mirhene and lost 150 men with 100 wounded and 13 taken prisoner. The other column, moving west towards the capital Agadez, had 45 killed and 72 wounded.

Moroccan tanks and 22 vehicles were destroyed, it said.

Algerian government daily newspaper reported today that the Polisario had elected a new secretary-general to replace Sayed Al-Bachraoui who was killed during an attack on the Mauritanian town of Nouakchott last June.

The newspaper gave no biographical details of the new leader, but said he was a Moroccan.

He was elected at a six-day congress somewhere in the south-east of the Sahara, the newspaper said.

The report said the congress, which ended last Monday, accepted the constitution for the Democratic Arab Republic of the Sahara and stressed the importance of the partition of the territory between Morocco and Mauritania.

The Polisario's withdrawal from Fezzan this year.

the commission delivered its report to both governments in January this year.

Its findings were made public today. The report says 3,276 prisoners were processed at police "holding centres" between August 1971 and June 1972.

The Irish government's description of "five techniques" used by British security forces — making detainees stand spread-eagled against a wall, covering their heads with black or navy bags, subjecting them to loud or continuous noise, depriving them of sleep and

reducing their intake of food and drink — was accurate and showed they violated article three of the Human Rights Convention, the report said.

This article forbids the use of torture or inhuman and degrading treatment.

But the commission said that the special anti-terrorist measures taken by the British government — the "special powers act" — were "strictly required by the exigencies of the situation," and therefore did not break article five of the convention on the right to liberty and security of the person.

Pentagon announces \$59 billion arms sales package

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, (R) — The U.S. Defence Department yesterday announced plans for foreign arms deals worth \$5.9 billion including a controversial sale of missiles to Saudi Arabia.

Among other deals notified to Congress by the Pentagon was a \$3.8 billion deal to sell 160 advanced F-16 fighters to Iran.

The Saudi Arabian deal includes 1,000 Sidewinder air-to-air missiles and 1,500 television-guided Maverick air-to-ground missiles.

But this has run into opposition from congressmen who fear that Saudi Arabia could pass on missiles to other Arab countries for use against Israel.

This will probably be the last

large foreign arms sale until after November's presidential elections.

Under law, Congress has 30 days to reject any arms deal above \$25 million. The administration's move is timed to get the go-ahead before Congress adjourns on October 2 for the election campaign.

Government sources said an Israeli deal included Sidewinder missiles, television-guided bombs and missile-firing helicopter gunships.

The details announced by the Pentagon also included the sale of 21 F-5 fighters and trainers and 200 Sidewinder missiles to Singapore worth nearly \$110 million.

Natural calamities & Teng are China's worst enemies

PEKING, Sept. 2, (AFP). Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng yesterday called for mass mobilisation against "class enemies" he said were engaged in sabotage and demanded punishments in accordance with the law for those guilty of serious crimes.

Mr. Hua was delivering what most observers here felt was his first major political speech since he was named premier and a vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party at the beginning of April.

He was addressing 3,500 representatives of rescue workers who took part in life-saving operations following the earthquake here on July 28.

Also present were all of China's top leaders, including Chiang Ching-kuo, Chairman Mao Tse-tung's wife. The ceremony, held in Peking's People's Palace, was presided over by the party's youngest Vice-Chairman Wang Hung-wen.

The ceremony, which lasted almost four hours, was to honour rescue workers from the northern industrial city of Tang Shan, the epicentre of the earthquake, from the city of Tientsin, and from Peking.

Mr. Hua spoke of "great victories" won by workers over the devastation caused by the Tang Shan earthquake but he added: "Very arduous tasks still confront us."

"We must still make very great efforts to overcome the effects of the serious natural calamity, build new socialist towns and villages, make up for the losses caused by the interference and sabotage by (disgraced former Vice-Premier) Teng Hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and by the natural calamity and speed up socialist construction," Mr. Hua declared.

The official New China News Agency reported in its account of the ceremony that the rescue squads were hailed by about 5,000 representatives of the Chinese army and workers. It also emphasised that Chairman Mao was in the Chinese capital.

The news agency said that the "outstanding" representatives of the Chinese people "felt it the greatest honour and happiness to meet in the capital where the great leader Chairman Mao is."

This comment followed widespread rumours, notably outside China, that Chairman Mao had left Peking after the earthquake. These

reports had earlier been denied officially.

Mr. Hua's speech not only gave glimpses of the problems facing China and the struggle to overcome the earthquake's ravages but was also an opportunity for him to deliver what observers said was a political speech of the highest significance.

He referred on several occasions to "class enemies" who, according to diplomatic sources, could have taken advantage of the Tang Shan disaster to commit crimes such as theft and looting.

The meeting began with a minute of silent tribute to those killed during the earthquake or during rescue operations. Mr. Hua did not, however, give any details of the casualty toll for one of the worst seismic disasters of all time.

He spoke with great warmth of the rescue teams made up of soldiers, workers, and peasants who risked their lives to save victims of the quake and he saluted the Chinese militia and public security forces.

"The militia and public security personnel have helped protect state property, maintain public order, and hit hard at class enemies who engaged in sabotage," Mr. Hua said.

In this way, Mr. Hua stated, the militia and security forces had helped to "further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat."

The premier returned once again to the subject of "class enemies" hinting that "counter-revolutionary" elements had taken advantage of the earthquake.

It was in this context that Mr. Hua read out an appeal by the Communist Party's Central Committee "presided over by Mao Tse-tung" to the party, the army, and the people of the entire nation.

The third and final point in the appeal dealt solely with law and order and called on the Chinese to "deal resolute blows at class enemies who engage in sabotage. Mobilise the masses to wage a resolute struggle against the class enemies' attempts to spread rumours to cause confusion and disrupt public order and punish according to law those who have committed serious offences."

In addition, Mr. Hua's speech gave indications that the earthquake had caused serious economic problems for China and he used the occasion to accuse Mr. Teng of carrying out counter-revolutionary policies resulting in economic damage to the country.

Mr. Hua also paid tribute to China's seismologists and to other workers engaged in predicting earthquakes.

At the same time, he underlined implicitly the difficulties that this work entailed and the progress that was needed in seismological prediction.

In this way, observers said Mr. Hua riposted to criticism that might eventually be levelled against the prediction services by sceptics among the Chinese people because of the failure to forecast the Tang Shan catastrophe.



Big Ben, next to London's House of Parliament, has been keeping time for many years. But maybe now she is getting tired — maybe too many long parliamentary debates. After a period of inaction, she restarted keeping time again recently. Maybe one of the few pointers to an upturn in Britain's economic fortunes (LPS feature photo).

New Soviet first-deputy premier appointed; speculation revives Kosygin might quit

MOSCOW, Sept. 2, (R). — Nikolai Tikhonov, a 71-year-old industrial specialist, was today appointed a first deputy prime minister of the Soviet Union in what observers said could be a prelude to the retirement of Alexei Kosygin as prime minister.

The move, announced by the official Tass news agency, comes after reports earlier this week that 72-year-old Mr. Kosygin had recently suffered a heart attack. Soviet officials have declined to comment on the reports.

Mr. Tikhonov, a Ukrainian from the same area as Communist Party chief Leonid Brezhnev, was previously one of 10 deputy prime ministers in the Soviet cabinet.

There is one other first deputy premier — Mr. Kirill Muzurov —

who has held the job since 1965. Between 1965 and 1973 Mr. Dmitry Polyansky, sacked earlier this year as agriculture minister, was also a first deputy premier.

Mr. Tikhonov is currently a deputy to the Soviet parliament from Dnepropetrovsk in the southern Ukraine and is believed to have been associated with Mr. Brezhnev there in the 1930s.

His appointment makes him the senior of the two first deputies to Mr. Kosygin in age.

This week there were reports in London, apparently originating in Moscow, that Mr. Kosygin had suffered a heart attack while swimming in the river near his country home in August.

Unofficial Soviet sources said the premier was on holiday and

Fighting continues on all fronts

[Continued from page 1] Jounieh by way of Cyprus on Wednesday.

The Phalangist Radio said prior to the meeting that the diplomats would pass on a message to Mr. Franjeh including the State Department's reply to proposals made by him when he and other rightist leaders conferred with the diplomats just over a week ago.

Following the meeting, Lebanese Interior Minister Camille Chamoun, head of the National Liberal Party, said the American government "was still studying reports from the two diplomats" who first visited Lebanon about 10 days ago.

Mr. Houghton, meanwhile, said he brought no proposals to the meeting. He and his colleague returned to Lebanon to continue contacts within the context of an exploratory mission, he said.

This afternoon, the two met Father Charbel Kassis, head of the order of Maronite monks. Informal sources said they would meet Mr. Sarkis tomorrow.

Arab diplomatic sources said the Palestinian resistance had proposed that an Arab summit devoted to the Lebanese crisis be held on Oct. 1, following Mr. Sarkis' assumption of power.

The Palestinians suggested the date, the sources said, in order to "avoid complications, whether on the Lebanese domestic level or on the Arab level, which would arise from holding a summit before the change of office."

The rightist daily Al Bayrak reported today that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat was trying to

organise a meeting in Cairo between Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasser Arafat and Phalangist Party leader Pierre Gemayel.

Mr. Gemayel had already received an official invitation to Egypt and preparations for the meeting were underway, Al Bayrak said.

President Franjeh has meanwhile confirmed that he will vacate the presidency when his term expires on Sept. 23.

In a statement to the weekly Al Sayyad, published on Wednesday in the rightwing zone of eastern Beirut, Mr. Franjeh denied that he had signed a security pact with Syria. The interview had not originally been intended for publication, Al Sayyad declared.

The outgoing president said he was convinced the only way to re-establish peace in Lebanon was to implement the principles he had set out on Aug. 17, notably the immediate implementation of the secret 1969 Cairo agreement on the presence of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon and the help of "brother countries" and friends to re-establish security and repair Lebanon's war-ravaged economy.

Lebanon war threat

[Continued from page 1] ger afford delay, as the potential for major disaster becomes more real every day ...

"Even now it may be very late for peaceful solutions. With every month that passes, the likelihood of inter-racial violence on a large scale becomes greater."

Qadhafi says "the people" maintain ties with Egypt

TRIPOLI, Sept. 2 (R). — Libyan Leader Muammar Qadhafi has said he intends to maintain diplomatic ties with Egypt and will not match its military buildup along the border between the two countries, the Libyan news agency ARNA reported today.

Col. Qadhafi told a Libyan revolution anniversary rally in Tripoli last night: "We decided not to move any Libyan soldiers to the border because we shall not fight the Egyptian army."

Relations between the two states have reached a low point in recent weeks. Col. Qadhafi threatened last month he might announce a severing of links with Egypt to coincide with the anniversary.

But he said popular congresses throughout Libya had decided not to break off relations.

Libyan Radio said Col. Qadhafi told the rally: "This is evidence of the democracy in Libya. This decision is the decision of the people."

He made his own less-conciliatory position clear when he ad-

ded: "If this decision were mine, I would sever relations with the Egyptian government for their plots."

Egypt has disclosed it has strengthened its defences along the border with Libya and President Anwar Sadat has several times called Col. Qadhafi "Libya's madman."

The Cairo government has claimed Libya was behind recent bomb attacks in Egypt and last week's abortive hijacking of an Egyptian airliner.

ARNA said Col. Qadhafi accused the Egyptian press of a "rancorous campaign against Libya."

Referring to the decision to avoid a border confrontation, he said: "How can we curse our nation and fight the Egyptian army which we had previously supported with our money, sons and with all we possess?"

He reminded President Sadat of the vast supplies of military equipment — including tanks, field guns and jets — Libya had sent Egypt during the 1973 Middle East war.

Col. Qadhafi said he had no personal differences with President Sadat, although they saw problems differently.

"This does not prevent a get-together to determine the issues on which we agree or disagree," he told the rally.

ARNA said the Libyan leader announced he had ordered the release of Egyptians he claimed had been sent by President Sadat to spy and commit sabotage in Libya.

Reuters today quoted observers in Cairo as saying that Libya's decision to maintain relations with Egypt has done little to ease tension between the two neighbours because the basic grounds for their quarrel remain unchanged.

There was no official Egyptian reaction to the speech in Tripoli yesterday by Col. Qadhafi.

The Egyptian press made no direct reference to the speech.

The influential Al Gomhouria newspaper merely said in a brief front page report that Col. Qadhafi was unable to sever relations with Egypt because "the Libyan people disagreed with him."

Al Ahram, however, reported today that Col. Qadhafi has ordered the construction of a reinforced concrete defence line along the Egyptian-Libyan border.

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LONDON MARKET REPORT

Stock exchange shares were boosted in early trading Thursday by unexpected large profits from British Petroleum (BP), reflecting returns from North Sea oil production, and the firm Wall Street advances overnight, but fell back from the best after the half-hour from Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI), which failed to live up to market expectations.

Britain's biggest industrial group, had early seven penny halved, while BP jumped 20 pence (over three per cent) at one adding 200 million pounds to the value of their shares) before falling slightly on profit-taking. Elsewhere, industrial leaders to ahead of Wednesday's level included: Beechams, Bats, Glaxo, Keen, Metal Box, Tube Investments, Hawker and Unilever. The ICI shares index was up 4.7 at 355.8, after being up six points at one time.



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